

TERRORISM INCIDENT ANNEX

I. INTRODUCTION

A. MISSION

The mission of the Regional Terrorist Incident Annex (RTIA) is to provide a response framework for protection of the people, property, economy and environment in the King County region as it relates to terrorism.

B. PURPOSE

The purpose is to develop a framework that will support the goals and objectives of the King County Regional Disaster Plan for a terrorist-initiated incident.

C. SCOPE

The intent of the Regional Terrorism Incident Annex is to enable a coordinated multi-organizational and multi-jurisdictional response and recovery to a credible threat or act of terrorism in King County. It addresses capabilities that upon request may be available for crisis and consequence management to support one or more communities, regions, and public/private entities to prevent, minimize, or mitigate a threat or adverse impact to public health, life safety and welfare of the public, and/or damage to property, infrastructure or the environment. This Annex applies to all signatories to the Regional Disaster Plan (RDP) - Basic Plan.

This Annex is used in conjunction with the Regional Disaster Plan (RDP) - Basic Plan, Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), and affected jurisdiction's emergency plans and terrorism annexes. Although this Annex is incident specific, any number of Appendices or Emergency Support Functions (ESFs) may be necessary to the response.

II. POLICIES & PLANS

This terrorism incident annex is developed, promulgated, and maintained pursuant to local, state and federal statutes and regulations. For emergency management response and recovery policies, jurisdictions and organizations should refer to their emergency plans and the Regional Disaster Plan, Section II. Policies and section VII. References (<http://www.metrokc.gov/prepare>).

Only policies directly related to homeland security and terrorism are listed. Internet references with links, if available, are referenced in this section. Go to the referenced link and drill down to the appropriate policy or plan.

Local

- Interlocal Agreement for Joint Participation in Homeland Security and Emergency Preparedness Programs (TriCounty Agreement between King, Pierce and Snohomish Counties)
<http://mkcclegisearch.metrokc.gov/legistarweb>
- King County Homeland Security Policy Motion #11728
<http://mkcclegisearch.metrokc.gov/legistarweb>
- Individual Emergency and Terrorism Plans for King County Cities, special purpose districts, public and private organizations (Not Subject to Public Disclosure)
- Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan for King County

State

- Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Annex A, Terrorism (Not Subject to Public Disclosure)
- State Fire Mobilization Plan (<http://emd.wa.gov/>)
- State Law Enforcement Mobilization Plan (in development)

Federal

- Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD) #1-5:
- Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council
- Combating Terrorism Through Immigration Policies
- Homeland Security Advisory System
- National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Management of Domestic Incidents (NIMS)
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/>
- Presidential Decision Directive (PDD)- 39 U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism <http://www.fas.org/>
- PDD-62 Protection Against Unconventional Threats to Homeland and Americans Overseas <http://www.fas.org/> and <http://www.ciao.gov/resource/>
- Public Law 920, Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950, as amended <http://www.metrokc.gov/prepare/> and <http://westu.org/>
- Public Law 96-342, Improved Civil Defense 1980 Public Law 99-499 (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986)
<http://www.metrokc.gov/prepare/EMP2002BP.pdf>
- Title 18, USC, Section 2332a, Weapons of Mass Destruction <http://uscode.house.gov/>
- Title 18, USC, Sections 175-178, Biological Weapons Anti-Terrorism Act (BWAT) <http://uscode.house.gov/>
- H.R. 5005, The Homeland Security Act of 2002 <http://www.dhs.gov/>

- Initial National Response Plan <http://www.dhs.gov/>
- US Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/>
- U.S. Coast Guard Maritime Strategy for Homeland Security, Coast Guard Publication 3-01, December 2002
- Thirteenth Coast Guard District Contingency Operation Plan 9830-00 (OPLAN 9830-00)

III. HAZARDS

A. Nature of the Hazard

Terrorism is defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as “The unlawful use of force or violence against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government; the civilian population; or any segment of it, in furtherance of political or social objectives.”

Terrorism can be domestic or international:

- Domestic Terrorism are acts of terrorism conceived of and carried out by persons based in the U.S. These include political action, animal or environmental rights groups. King County represents a target rich environment to various domestic terrorism groups. Numerous targets, ranging from a large timber industry to research facilities to military reservations exist throughout the state that may appeal to various terrorist groups.
- International Terrorism are acts of terrorism planned and committed by transnational groups or individuals, though they may take place on U.S. soil. These include transnational groups such as Al-Qaeda, or international groups such as the Libyan Sponsored downing of Pan AM Flight 103.

Types of terrorism include cyber terrorism (communications and information systems), agro terrorism (food supplies) and the use of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Weapons of mass destruction include chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear and explosive (CBRNE) weapons that can affect people locally, regionally or worldwide. The nature of such weapons makes mitigation, response and recovery issues difficult. King County’s proximity to waterways, interstate highways and the Canadian border increase its vulnerability.

There are potential vulnerable sites in King County that are so vital to the region and Nation that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on security, economic security, and/or public health and safety.

Potential terrorism scenarios remain difficult to predict, prepare for and defend against. An all-hazards approach for emergency management planning provides a single standardized and integrated system, which can also be applied to terrorist attacks that can potentially take many forms. Jurisdictions and agencies within King County periodically perform threat and vulnerability assessments and hazard identification and vulnerability assessments.

2. WMD Agents (CBRNE)

Weapon of Mass Destruction: Title 18, U.S.C. 2332a, defines a weapon of mass destruction as (1) any destructive device as defined in section 921 of this title, [which reads] any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above; (2) poison gas; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.

1. **Chemical Agents:** The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines chemical agents as solids, liquids, or gases that have chemical properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.
2. **Biological Agents:** The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines biological agents as microorganisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or noninfectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

United States Code Title 18, Section 178 defines Biological Agents as "...any micro-organism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product that may be engineered as a result of biotechnology, or any naturally occurring or bioengineered component of any such microorganism, virus, infectious substance, or biological product, capable of causing death, disease, or other biological malfunction in a human, an animal, a plant, or another living organism; deterioration of food, water, equipment, supplies, or material of any kind; or deleterious alteration of the environment..."

3. **Radiological:** Radiological weapons (or "dirty bombs") combine conventional explosives with radioactive materials. The area of radioactive contamination is localized and is not a nuclear blast.

4. **Nuclear Weapons:** The Effects of Nuclear Weapons (DOE, 1977) defines nuclear weapons as weapons that release nuclear energy in an explosive manner as the result of nuclear chain reactions involving fission and/or fusion of atomic nuclei.
5. **Explosives:** United States Code Title 18, Section 841 defines "Explosive materials" means explosives, blasting agents, and detonators. "Explosives" means any chemical compound mixture, or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion; the term includes, but is not limited to, dynamite and other high explosives, black powder, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cord, igniter cord, and igniters.
6. **Combined Hazards:** Any of the CBRNE hazards could be used individually or combined, or used as a primary and secondary device.

C. Other Terrorism Hazards

1. **Cyber terrorism:** A criminal act perpetrated by the use of computers and telecommunications capabilities, resulting in violence, destruction and/or disruption of services to create fear by causing confusion and uncertainty within a given population, with the goal of influencing a government or population to conform to a particular political, social, or ideological agenda.
2. **Agro terrorism:** An attack against agriculture, livestock, or other food supply. The potential of agro terrorism requires law enforcement, public health and agriculture monitoring and coordination.

III. SITUATION

A. CONDITIONS

Terrorism incidents may involve casualties, damage to infrastructure, buildings or property, information and data systems, or food supplies. While it is generally assumed that terrorist incidents will occur in large cities, it should be recognized that smaller communities and targets might be used as "test sites" for a future strike at a large city. In addition, even the most remote areas may find themselves home for terrorist safe houses, training and manufacturing facilities.

B. PLANNING ASSUMPTIONS

- The Federal government, as of this writing, is preparing a National Response Plan (NRP) and implementing a document for a National Incident Management System (NIMS). Revisions to this Annex may be required based on the promulgation and implementation of NRP and NIMS.
- Changes to the State, Regional and local emergency plans may create the need to revise this Annex.
- The term “emergency responder” is used throughout this document in lieu of “first responder” as a terrorism event will require not only traditionally classified first responders (law, fire, hazmat, EMS) but may also require other disciplines, public and private, such as public health, hospitals, and public works due to the nature of the terrorist event.
- There is no guarantee implied by this Annex that a perfect response to a terrorism event involving weapons of mass destruction will be practical or possible.
- No single agency at the local, state, federal, or private-sector level possesses the authority and expertise to act alone on the difficult issues that may arise in response to a threat or act of terrorism, particularly if WMD are involved.
- A terrorist incident may create a need for special response considerations unlike other emergency incidents.
- Emergency responders may not immediately recognize a terrorist incident. A responder’s ability to recognize the signs of a terrorist event is critical to their safety, as well as to mitigating the impacts of the event.
- Evacuation may be necessary and long-term impacts to the area and surroundings may be felt due to the type of terrorist act.
- Coordination will be required between law enforcement, and other emergency responders.
- Some chemical and biological agents may not have immediate adverse effects or may not be detected by conventional methods and therefore may be spread beyond the original impacted area.

- There may be multiple events carried out to create a diversion of emergency resources or overwhelm the system.
- Secondary or delayed devices may be used to cause additional damage and injury to emergency personnel responding to the incident. In the event of biological or chemical releases, emergency responders may become contaminated or exposed before they are able to recognize the agent involved.
- Cross-contamination may spread from victims and emergency responders.
- There may be a need to consider quarantine and isolation, and that affected individuals may not fully cooperate.
- There may be a strong emotional reaction from the public and immediate need for timely and consistent information to the public. While natural disasters create a nurturing emotional reaction causing people to assist one another, a terrorist event could evoke a reaction of fear or anger.
- As a terrorist incident escalates, local, state and federal responders will be challenged with the complexity of command, control and coordination. There will be a need for close coordination.
- Federal assistance to support crisis and consequence management efforts should not be expected to be available for a period of time. Local and regional jurisdictions and organizations should be expected to sustain operations as best as possible in the interim.

IV. ACCESSIBILITY OF TERRORISM INFORMATION

Consideration should be given to maintaining, in a secure place, information critical to a jurisdiction, organization or agencies' response to a terrorist event. Threat assessment information, plans, procedures, and other documents, information and resources related to terrorism preparedness and response may provide useful information to terrorists. This information may aid terrorists in the planning and execution of criminal or terrorist acts. RCW 42.17.310 exempts the following class of information from public records disclosure:

Those portions of records containing specific and unique vulnerability assessments or specific and unique response plans, either of which is intended to prevent or mitigate criminal terrorist acts as defined in RCW 70.74.285, and public disclosure of which would have a substantial likelihood of threatening public safety.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Terrorism response differs from other emergency response because acts of terrorism are a crime and terrorist sites are treated as crime scenes. Responding to terrorism events involves crisis and consequence management.

“Crisis management” refers to measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism and is predominantly a law enforcement response.

“Consequence management” refers to measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, protect the economy, restore critical systems and services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. State and local governments exercise primary authority to respond to the consequences of terrorism; the federal government provides assistance as required. Consequence management is generally a multifunction response.

A. CRISIS MANAGEMENT

1. Direction and Coordination

Federal, state and local law enforcement agencies will be responsible for the gathering and dissemination of intelligence information. Intelligence information regarding credible threats will be disseminated by the FBI, state and local law enforcement agencies to any jurisdiction or agency that may be directly affected. In most cases, the amount of information relayed will be on a need to know basis and may be limited to less than specific information that a threat has been received and action is required to heighten awareness and become more vigilant.

2. Operational Concepts - Possible Terrorist Response Scenarios:

a. Pre-planned and special events scenario

- This scenario provides advance notification and allows for planning, coordinating, pre-staging of assets, rehearsing, and conducting joint operations exercises.
- Local, state and federal assets should be pre-deployed and ready to react to any contingency.
- Unified command should already be in place.

b. Non-specific threat scenario

- An articulated threat immediately initiates the FBI threat assessment process to determine if the threat is credible or a hoax.
- If the threat is credible, the FBI notifies local, state and federal authorities for appropriate response actions.
- This scenario may or may not provide adequate time for preparation or pre-deployment of local, state and federal response assets.

c. No-notice scenario

- The local emergency responder community is the first to arrive on site.
- The Incident Command System (ICS) should be established in accordance with local policies.
- Local and state authorities should request federal assistance in accordance with established emergency operations plans.
- The Incident Commander transitions from a single to a unified command, to include the FBI. The FBI coordinates the arrival of all federal assets.

B. CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT

1. Direction and Coordination

Basic direction and coordination is covered in the Regional Disaster Plan, Appendix 1. All items listed here are specific to terrorism related situations.

- Terrorist incidents may increase the possibility of mass casualties.
- In most instances, a biological release could occur with no pre-warning and the first indication of an incident could be an increase in the number of victims already in or self-referring to health care facilities. In such cases, the Public Health – Seattle & King County agency will be the lead consequence management agency. Local law enforcement will be the lead crisis management agency until the FBI assumes this role.
- Depending on the situation, economic consequence management and recovery will be addressed by local, state, and federal authorities in coordination with the private sector.
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- Depending upon the situation, a unified command may be established between law enforcement, fire/EMS agencies, Public Health-Seattle & King County, hospitals, and public works depending on the nature of the terrorist event.
- Local Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) may be activated in support of their jurisdictions, agencies and organizations.
- The King County Emergency Coordination Center (KCECC) will be activated to serve as support to jurisdictions, organizations or agencies, or may act as the coordination point for participating local, state and federal agencies during on-going response and recovery activities.
- The FBI is responsible for the criminal investigation, crime scene, and apprehension of those responsible. Whenever federal consequence management is required, the local FBI command post expands into a Joint Operations Center (JOC).
- Emergency management representatives from affected jurisdictions and first responder organizations may respond to the JOC to support the Command Group. Such coordination between local decision makers and the JOC Command Group may also be transacted by video conferencing.
- The JOC will manage the request for deployment of all federal assets and provide communication between separate command posts and/or incident sites, and the Command Group and the Strategic Information Operations Center (SIOC) at FBI Headquarters in Washington, DC.
- The JOC disseminates intelligence information to keep all components of the response force abreast of developing situations that would influence the planning and execution of crisis and consequence management operations.
- The following chart, excerpted from US Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan at <http://www.fbi.gov/publications/conplan/>, illustrates coordination relationships involved with an incident, implementing Unified Command (UC), state and local EOCs/RCECC, the Regional Operations Center (ROC) Evidence Response Team (ERT), the Catastrophic Disaster

Response Group (CDRG) Emergency Support Team (EST) FEMA functions and the FBI branch with the JOC, SIOC all reporting to the President and National Security Council (NSC).

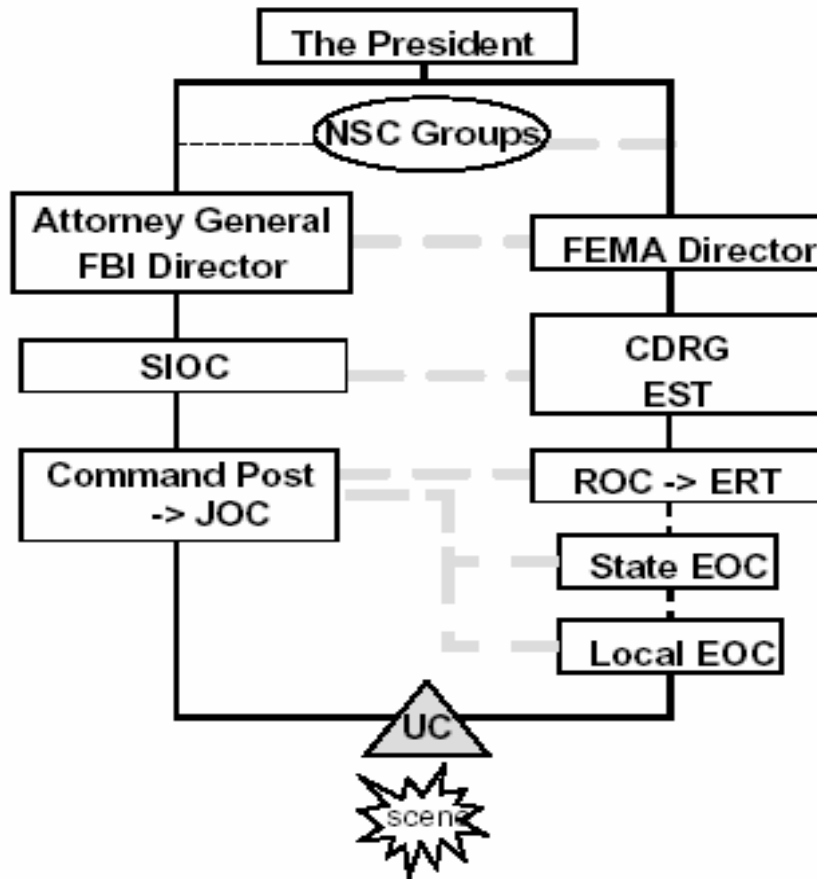


Figure 3 – Coordinating Relationships

2. Operational Concepts

a. Notification

Jurisdictions, agencies and organizations should follow their emergency plans, procedures, and terrorism annexes as appropriate.

Upon determination that the event may be an incident of terrorism, the Incident Commander on scene shall make notifications as applicable in jurisdiction emergency plans. It has been customary for the local EOC to make additional notifications to the King County Office of

Emergency Management, the State Emergency Management Division Duty Officer, and the Seattle office of the FBI.

If requested by the local jurisdiction, the King County Office of Emergency Management will notify the Washington State Emergency Management Division Duty Officer.

Depending on who makes the contact with the State Emergency Management Duty Officer, a mission number may be requested and other jurisdictions will be advised of the number.

b. Incident Scene Security

Local law enforcement agencies are responsible for incident scene and perimeter security. Additional on-scene support shall be requested from other local, state and federal agencies through the responding EOC in accordance with established plans and procedures.

Pre-established security procedures and measures should be immediately implemented by the senior law enforcement official on scene. Such measures should ensure that only authorized personnel have access to the affected area. The incident shall be protected as a crime scene.

c. Communications

Communications shall be managed as designated in the Regional Disaster Plan, ESF 2-Telecommunications and Warning.

d. Decontamination

Decontamination of casualties and emergency responder equipment will be under fire agency direction. The set up and operation of decontamination stations will be situation dependent using agency developed procedures and protocols. With notification of the specific type of contamination, some King County hospitals have decontamination equipment and may provide decontamination to self referrals. All victims determined to be contaminated should be decontaminated prior to transport to a medical facility.

e. Mass Casualties

Mass casualty management, including triage, treatment and transportation, shall follow the procedures established in the Seattle-King County Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) Plan. Additional planning guidance is provided in the ESF #8 – Health and Medical Services section of Regional Disaster Plan.

f. Fatality Management

Fatality management, including incident scene preservation and incident/scene investigation, reconstruction and the prevention of the commingling of remains shall follow the procedures of the King County Medical Examiner. Additional guidance is provided in the Seattle-King County MCI Plan.

g. Incident Procedures

Responding agencies are responsible for the development of response procedures for their agency, and for training employees involved in emergency response. Agency procedures are separately published documents, which should be developed in coordination with other response agencies in the jurisdiction.

h. Media and Public Information

The Regional Disaster Plan, Appendix 2 covers Media and Public Information.

C. Training and Exercises

Agencies providing emergency response for incidents of terrorism are responsible for ensuring that appropriate staff are trained in terrorism response through available resources.

1. Training

Recommended training is set forth in the Emergency Responder Guidelines documents issued by the Department of Homeland Security – Office of Domestic Preparedness Training Courses. The general website is at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/>. For a detailed description of courses and exercise information and support, information can be found at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/opd/docs/coursecatalog.pdf>. Additional information related to equipment standardization can be found in the Memorial Institute for the Prevention of Terrorism (MIPT) database at <http://www1.rkb.mipt.org/>.

To facilitate the development of training consistent with the ODP Emergency Responder Guidelines, the Department of Homeland Security encourages the adoption of the following current ODP awareness and performance level courses. (All requests for ODP sponsored classes must be processed by the Washington State Emergency Management Division)

- Emergency Response to Terrorism: Basic Concepts
- Emergency Response to Terrorism: Basic Concepts (Train the Trainer)
- Emergency Response to Terrorism: Basic Concepts (Self-Study)
- Managing Civil Actions in Threat Incidents (MCATI): Basic Course (Train the Trainer)
- Terrorism Awareness for Emergency Responders (Internet)
- Emergency Medical Services (EMS): Basic Concepts for WMD Incidents (Internet)
- Public Works: Basic Concepts for WMD Incidents (Internet)
- Law Enforcement Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction-Awareness
- Law Enforcement Response to Weapons of Mass Destruction-Awareness (Train the Trainer)
- Campus Law Enforcement Awareness Training on WMD Terrorism
- Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings-Awareness
- WMD Radiological/Nuclear Awareness
- WMD Radiological/Nuclear Awareness (Train the Trainer)
- WMD Crime Scene Management for Emergency Responders
- Emergency Response to Terrorism: Operations Course (Train the Trainer)

2. Exercises

Jurisdictions, agencies and organizations should plan for, design, develop, conduct and evaluate exercises that train emergency responders and assess readiness to prevent and respond to a terrorist attack. These efforts should be developed and supported within each individual plan. This Annex is regional in nature and encourages the development, participation in and learning from regional training and exercises. Exercises should be threat and performance-based, in accordance with ODP's Homeland Security Exercise and Evaluation Program (HSEEP) manuals. These manuals provide explicit direction on the design, conduct and evaluation of terrorism exercises. Exercise information can be found at the Department of Homeland Security – ODP website at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp/exercises/>.

VI. RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibilities listed are specifically related to terrorist or WMD incidents. All general information can be found in the Regional Disaster Plan – Basic Plan, Section V. Assignment of Responsibilities.

A. LOCAL

The following agencies and organizations provide the core local response to incidents of terrorism:

1. City Jurisdictions

- Activate local EOC and/or zone coordination center as described in the Regional Disaster Plan - Basic Plan, Direction and Coordination section.
- Implement local emergency plans and terrorism annexes.
- Activate the Regional Disaster Plan.

2. Private Sector

- Activate and implement emergency plans and terrorism annexes.
- Private sector entities that provide critical infrastructure and services will activate their plans, and communicate and coordinate their continuation of essential functions with local and state government emergency management agencies.

3. Public Health-Seattle & King County

- Activate the Regional Disaster Plan.
- Activate the Region 6 (King County) Regional Hospital Plan-Preparedness & Response for Bio-Terrorism.
- Provide assessments of the public health impacts of WMD incidents and seek assistance from the State Department of Health if needed.
- Direct the provision of immunizations, prophylaxis, and other preventative treatment.
- Coordinate with the State Department of Health for the delivery and distribution of the Strategic National Stockpile.
- Exercise oversight and direction of all environmental health issues related to a terrorist event.

4. King County Government:

- Activate the King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan and Terrorism Incident Annex.
- Activate the Regional Disaster Plan.

5. Law Enforcement

Local law enforcement will use their agency's terrorism response protocols, policies and procedures, emergency response plans and Law Enforcement Emergency Support Function (ESF) 22.

If required, local law enforcement may provide security and maintain order at decontamination sites, field and area hospitals, functional areas, and command post. Depending upon availability of sworn personnel, law enforcement may be called upon to assist with the enforcement of a quarantine order or to provide security at hospitals.

6. Fire Agencies

Health and medical services responsibilities for Fire agencies are currently included in the Responsibilities section of the Regional Disaster Plan, ESF 8. Fire Agencies will use their agency's terrorism response protocols, policies and procedures, emergency response plans and Fire Emergency Support Function (ESF) ESF 4. Local fire agencies will manage operations of Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Response Teams as per Hazardous Materials Response Plans and ESF 10.

Local, county, regional fire mobilization assets and technical rescue resources and coordination are done for Region 6, King County, through the Regional Fire Resource Coordinator as listed in the South Puget Sound Region Fire Resource Mobilization Plan.

7. Special Purpose Districts

Activate and implement emergency plans and terrorism annexes.

8. School Districts

Activate and implement emergency plans and terrorism annexes.

9. Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA)

- PSCAA operates the BioWatch Air Monitoring Program and provides daily filter samples to the State Department of Health Laboratory for analysis.
- In support of debris management, PSCAA can measure ambient air concentrations for fine particulate materials and be a liaison for determining additional needed air monitoring services.

- Work in coordination with the state and local health department in operation of the BioWatch Air Monitoring Program.

B. WASHINGTON STATE

The Washington Emergency Management Division has developed a Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Annex A - Terrorism. The document outlines the core state responsibilities and resources involving incidents of terrorism.

Another document that the State can activate due to a chemical or radiological event is the "Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological And Chemical Protection Plan (<http://emd.wa.gov/3-map/a-p/iffrcp/>). Annex B, Appendix 1 of this Plan provides U.S. Department of Energy emergency response assets and response times that are available by request through the Washington State Emergency Management Division. The WAEMD will also alert and notify jurisdictions, states and Canada of an incident, and coordinate resources.

C. FEDERAL

In the event of a terrorist response, the Federal government activates the Federal Response Plan - Terrorism Annex. The Federal government, as of this writing, is preparing a National Response Plan (NRP) to possibly replace the Federal Response Plan, and will be implementing a document for a National Incident Management System (NIMS). Revisions to this Annex may be required based on the promulgation and implementation of NRP and NIMS.

Currently, Presidential Decision Directive-39 identifies lead agency responsibility to manage and coordinate a specific function-either crisis management or consequence management on the basis of having the most authorities, resources, capabilities, or expertise relative to accomplishment of the specific function.

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) provides direction for the application of federal government resources that are used to support domestic counter terrorism operations. The DHS gathers information related to domestic counter terrorism preparedness, response, and recovery, and provides information to the public, the private sector, local and State authorities, federal departments and agencies, and the President.

D. OTHER

The following organizations or entities may assist in response to incidents of terrorism:

- 1. American Red Cross (ARC)**
 - Provide support for the Regional Disaster Plan, ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services.
 - Activate the ARC of King-Kitsap County Weapons Mass Destruction/Terrorism Annex to Chapter Disaster Response Plan.
 - Provide Mass Care support at decontamination shelters (issues for mass care are addressed in the RDP ESF 6).
- 2. Hospitals**
 - Activate the Region 6 (King County) Regional Hospital Plan-Preparedness & Response for Bio-Terrorism.
 - Provide support for the Regional Disaster Plan ESF 8 – Health and Medical Services.

VII. REFERENCES

King County Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan (KCCEMP)
<http://www.metrokc.gov/prepare/>

Region 6 (King County) Regional Hospital Plan-Preparedness & Response for Bio-Terrorism Plan

Seattle-King County Mass Casualty Incident Plan (MCI)

Regional Hazard Mitigation Plan and Hazard Identification Vulnerability Analysis (HIVA) for King County

Washington State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan, Annex A, Terrorism (Not subject to public disclosure)

Washington State Fire Mobilization Plan (<http://emd.wa.gov/5-ppt/prgms/fire-mobe/fmp/>)

Integrated Fixed Facility Radiological And Chemical Protection Plan
(<http://emd.wa.gov/3-map/a-p/iffrcp/>)

Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD-39), U.S. Policy on Counterterrorism
<http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/>

US Government Interagency Domestic Terrorism Concept of Operations Plan
<http://www.fbi.gov/publications/conplan/>

Clark County Terrorism Incident Annex (public version)

Snohomish County Terrorism Incident Annex (public version)

American Red Cross of King-Kitsap County Weapons Mass
Destruction/Terrorism Annex to Chapter Disaster Response Plan

Department of Homeland Security by President George W. Bush, June 2002
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/deptofhomeland/>

Federal Response Plan – Terrorism Incident Annex
<http://www.fema.gov/rrr/frp/>

Initial National Response Plan <http://www.dhs.gov/interweb/assetlibrary/>

Leading from the Front: Law Enforcement's Role in Combating and Preparing
for Domestic Terrorism <http://www.theiacp.org/documents/pdfs/Publications/>

U.S. Coast Guard Maritime Strategy for Homeland Security, Coast Guard
Publication 3-01, December 2002

Thirteenth Coast Guard District Contingency Operation Plan 9830-00
(OPLAN 9830-00)

Homeland Security Presidential Directives (HSPD) #1-5:

1. Organization and Operation of the Homeland Security Council
2. Combating Terrorism Through Immigration Policies
3. Homeland Security Advisory System
4. National Strategy to Combat Weapons of Mass Destruction
5. Management of Domestic Incidents (NIMS)

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2003/>

VIII. APPENDICES

A. Acronyms and Abbreviations

AC	Hydrogen Cyanide (a blood agent)
AMC	Army Material Command (U.S. Army)
AMS	Aerial Measuring System (DOE)
ARAC	Atmospheric Release Advisory Capability (DOE)
ARC	American Red Cross
ARG	Accident Response Group (DOE)
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substance and Disease Registry (HHS)
BCRT	Regional Drug Task Force Biological/Chemical Response Team
BDRP	Biological Defense Research Program (U.S. Navy)
BERT	Public Health Bioterrorism Emergency Response Team
C/B-RRT	Chemical Biological Rapid Response Team (U.S. Army)
CBD COM	Chemical Biological Defense Command (U.S. Army)
CBIRF	Chemical Biological Incident Response Force (U.S. Marine Corps)
CBRED	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Environmental Defense Response Teams (U.S. Navy)
CDC	Center for Disease Control and Prevention (HHS)
CDRG	Catastrophic Disaster Response Group
CG	Phosgene (a choking agent)
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency]
CIRG	Critical Incident Response Group (FBI)
CK	Cyanogen Chloride (a blood agent)
CST	Civilian Support Team
CX	Phosgene Oxime (a blister agent)
DEST	Domestic Emergency Support Team
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Federal Department of Energy
DWI	Disaster Welfare Information
ECC	King County Emergency Coordination Center
EMS	Emergency Medical Service
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EPA	Federal Environmental Protection Agency
ERAMS	Environmental Radiation Ambient Monitoring System (EPA)
ERT	Evidence Response Team (FBI)
ERT	Environmental Response Team (EPA)
ESF	Emergency Support Function
EST	Emergency Support Team

FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FCO	Federal Coordinating Officer
FDA	Federal Drug Administration (HHS)
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FREP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FRMAC	Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (DOE)
GA	Tabun (a nerve agent)
GB	Sarin (a nerve agent)
GD	Soman (a nerve agent)
H	Impure Sulfur Mustard (a blister agent)
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HD	Distilled Sulfur Mustard (a blister agent)
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HMRU	Hazardous Materials Response Unit (FBI)
HN	Nitrogen Mustard (a blister agent)
HSPD	Homeland Security Presidential Directive
ICS	Incident Command System
IIT	Nuclear Regulatory Commission's Incident Investigation Team
JIC	Joint Information Center
JOC	Joint Operations Center (FBI Regional Command Post)
KC	King County
KCOEM	King County Office of Emergency Management
L	Lewisite (a blister agent)
LFA	Lead Federal Agency
MARSEC	Maritime Security Levels
MCBAT	Medical Chemical and Biological Advisory Teams (U.S. Army)
MCI	Mass Casualty Incident
MEDCOM	Army Medical Command (U.S. Army)
MMRS	Metropolitan Medical Response Team
MMST	Metropolitan Medical Strike Team
NBC	Nuclear, Biological, Chemical
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan

NEPMU	Navy Environmental and Preventive Medicine Units (U.S. Navy)
NEST	Nuclear Emergency Search Team (DOE)
NIIMS	National Interagency Incident Management System
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NMRI	Naval Medical Research Institute (U.S. Navy)
NMRT	National NBC Medical Response Team (HHS)
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRP	National Response Plan
NSC	National Security Council
OEM	Office of Emergency Management (King County)
OSC	On-Scene Commander
PDD	Presidential Decision Directive
PFA	Primary Federal Agency
RAP	Radiological Assistance Program (DOE)
RCECC	Regional Communications and Emergency Coordination Center
REAC/TS	Radiation Emergency Assistance Center/Training Site (DOE)
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team (EPA)
ROC	Regional Operations Center
RRIS	Rapid Response Information System (FEMA)
RTF	Response Task Force (DOD)
SEB	Staphylococcus Enterotoxin B (a toxin)
SIOC	Strategic Information Operations Center
SMHSA	Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (HHS)
STATE DOE	Washington State Department of Ecology
SWMC	Southwest Washington Medical Center
SWWHD	Southwest Washington Health District
TEU	Technical Escort Unit (U.S. Army)
UC	Unified Command
USRT	Urban Search and Rescue Team (FEMA)
VEE	Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis (a viral agent)
VX	A nerve agent
WAEMD	Washington State Emergency Management Division
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WSDOT	Washington State Department of Transportation
WSP	Washington State Patrol

B. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Agro terrorism: An attack against agriculture, livestock, or other food supply.

Biological Agents: The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines biological agents as microorganisms or toxins from living organisms that have infectious or noninfectious properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Chemical Agents: The FBI WMD Incident Contingency Plan defines chemical agents as solids, liquids, or gases that have chemical properties that produce lethal or serious effects in plants and animals.

Consequence Management: FEMA defines federal consequence management as measures to protect public health and safety, restore essential government services, and provide emergency relief to governments, businesses and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism. Private sector/industry critical infrastructures define consequence management as measures to mitigate and resolve impacts and to restore and/or continue their ability to provide critical systems and services to governments and to the public. Their consequence management also addresses public/government regional/national short-term, mid-term, and long-term impacts to health and safety, sociological issues, environmental threats, and the economy.

Credible Threat: The FBI conducts an interagency threat assessment that indicates that the threat is credible and confirms the involvement of a WMD in the developing terrorist incident.

Crisis Management: The FBI defines crisis management as measures to identify, acquire, and plan the use of resources needed to anticipate, prevent, and/or resolve a threat or act of terrorism.

Critical Infrastructure: Those systems and assets - both physical and cyber - so vital to the Nation that their incapacity or destruction would have a debilitating impact on national security, national economic security, and/or national public health and safety. (National Strategy for Homeland Security, p. ix)

Cyber terrorism: A criminal act perpetrated by the use of computers and telecommunications capabilities, resulting in violence, destruction and/or disruption of services to create fear by causing confusion and uncertainty within a given population, with the goal of influencing a

government or population to conform to a particular political, social, or ideological agenda.

Nuclear Weapons: The Effects of Nuclear Weapons (DOE, 1977) defines nuclear weapons as weapons that release nuclear energy in an explosive manner as the result of nuclear chain reactions involving fission and/or fusion of atomic nuclei.

Sentinel Surveillance: Looking at the background level to check for the presence of a disease. An example would be when the Department of Health contracts with a farmer to raise chickens then tests the blood of the chickens for the presence of disease.

Terrorism: As defined by the FBI, “the unlawful use of force against persons or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in the furtherance of political or social objectives.” This definition includes three elements: (1) Terrorist activities are illegal and involve the use of force. (2) The actions are intended to intimidate or coerce. (3) The actions are committed in support of political or social objectives.

Terrorist Incident: The FBI defines a terrorist incident as a violent act, or an act dangerous to human life, in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any State, to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof in furtherance of political or social objectives.

Weapon of Mass Destruction: Title 18, U.S.C. 2332a, defines a weapon of mass destruction as (1) any destructive device as defined in section 921 of this title, [which reads] any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas, bomb, grenade, rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one quarter ounce, mine or device similar to the above; (2) poison gas; (3) any weapon involving a disease organism; or (4) any weapon that is designed to release radiation or radioactivity at a level dangerous to human life.